

of time given the study of animal and plant foods in all agricultural colleges, whereas the average medical school and the average physician greatly neglect the study, the practical application of which "could benefit 50% of the physicians' clients when they are sick, and is no less important as a branch of preventive medicine."

The book is thoroughly up to date. It adequately covers the question of digestion, absorption and metabolism, as well as the caloric value of foods and the study of food requirements at various ages. The study of the mineral requirements of the human body is also given the consideration it deserves.

Recent work on the enzymes, lipoids, salts and vitamins is discussed, with its importance in the study of the so-called deficiency diseases.

The chapters on diet in disease are not only instructive but stimulating. They are a bit lengthy perhaps, but their contents are all "meat." They give enough physiology, pathology, etc., as to render the discussions on rational treatment very easy to follow.

The book is very well written. The typography is worthy of praise, heavy typing, italics, diagrams and tables being so well distributed as to render reading enjoyable.

References are given, especially to all newer articles so that the book is one that can be well recommended to teachers and students as well as to practitioners.

**Diabetes Mellitus.** Nellis B. Foster. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia and New York. 1915.

This is a fine book, but that it will be a widely useful one is doubtful. Much the better part is the one concerned with the presentation of a short summary of the present position of experimental research into the metabolic problems of diabetes. It is a very good summary, but so condensed that it will be very difficult reading for anyone not concerned at first hand with these matters. For this reason it will probably not mean much to the type of clinician mentioned in the preface for whom the book is particularly intended, the clinician who does not read journals devoted to physiology and chemistry. On the other hand all clinicians worthy of the name who are specially interested in the treatment of diabetes are obliged to keep posted on experimental work because it often has such a direct relation to the management of their patients. To them the book will be interesting but not indispensable. A much fuller and very able review of the literature has recently been published. It is satisfactory to see that Foster gives short shift to the polyglandular theory of diabetes which has complicated and obscured so many discussions on diabetes. He decides clearly against the possibility of the formation of any considerable amount of sugar from fat. In discussing the subject of acidosis he attributes the discovery that neutralized oxybutyric acid had a considerable toxicity to Ehrmann, but R. L. Wilbur published experiments in this connection some years before Ehrmann's paper appeared. He is very orthodox in his chapter on treatment, but there is a significant footnote in which he states that several years ago he observed a decrease of acidosis with the use of very meager rigid diets, and has employed that method since, "although it is against ideas commonly taught." T. A.

#### A Treatise on Diseases of the Rectum and Anus.

Edited by A. B. Cooke, A.M., M.D. Assisted by W. M. Beach, J. C. Brick, G. B. Evans, A. B. Graham, G. S. Hanes, L. J. Krouse, C. F. Martin, F. C. Yeomans, A. J. Zobel. 215 illustrations in the text and 21 full-page plates, 7 in colors, 8 vo. Publisher, F. A. Davis, Philadelphia, 1914. Price, \$5.50, cloth.

Dr. Cooke, assisted by the well-known rectal

surgeons Doctors Beach, Hanes, Evans, Graham, Krouse, Martin, Yeomans, Brick and Zobel, has produced a very readable book that is destined to become very popular with the medical profession. Dr. Cooke has written the first sixteen of the thirty chapters in the book and his collaborators have contributed the remaining fourteen, each writing on a subject to which he has given particular attention or in which he has had special experience: such as the chapter on "Local Anesthesia in Ano-Rectal Surgery" by Dr. Zobel; the chapter on "Relation of Rectal Diseases to General Health" by Dr. Hanes, and the chapter on "Reflexes and Neuroses of the Rectum and Anus" by Dr. Martin—all very excellent.

The chapters by Dr. Cooke are interestingly written and to the point and the subjects generally well handled, though under Prolapse I miss any mention of the method of cure by obliteration of the Pouch of Douglas in women and the corresponding pouch in men, an operation that has been tested and found to fulfil all expectations by Moskowitz of New York.

Taken as a whole Dr. Cooke's book ranks well with any that have appeared in recent years; and despite the number of collaborators, preserves an evenness and harmony that is due to the fact that the contributors are entirely in accord in essential facts, being thoroughly acquainted with each other's work.

A. N.

**The Clinics of John B. Murphy, M.D.,** at Mercy Hospital, Chicago. Volume IV, number II (April, 1915). Octavo of 197 pages, 47 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1915. Published bimonthly. Price per year: Paper, \$8.00; cloth, \$12.00.

#### Contents.

Murphy's Clinical Talks on Surgical and General Diagnosis.

Bony Lipping of the Right Acetabular Margin and of the Neck of the Femur Following Metastatic Arthritis,—Arthroplasty of the Hip.—Cheilotomy.

Carcinoma of the Breast.

Carcinoma of the Colon.—Diffuse Miliary Carcinosis of the Peritoneum.—Exploratory Operation.

Epithelioma of the Upper Lip Starting in an Old Lupus Scar.—Excision, Plastic Closure.

Intramural Fibroid of the Uterus.—Diagnosis.—Hysterectomy.

Hypertrophy of the Prostate.—Urinary Retention and Self-Catheterization.—Cystitis, Periprostatis, with Multiple Abscess and Fistula Formation.—Perineal Prostatectomy.

Spontaneous Massive Coagulation of Cerebrospinal Fluid with Xanthochromia.—Its Significance in the Diagnosis of Lesions of the Spinal Cord and Its Membranes.

**The Tonsils.** By Harry A. Barnes, M. D. Published by C. V. Mosby Co., St. Louis. 1914.

This book is the best exposition of the modern thought concerning the tonsils and the tonsillar region that has yet appeared. The author has given a clear-cut, concise view of the embryological development of the tonsils and their pillars, and has been very successful in showing the influence this development has had on the types of tonsils and the pathology of late life. The cuts in the book are well selected and show a great deal of hard research work on the part of the author and his assistants. The short chapter on the relation of the tonsils to systemic infections shows a thorough familiarity with the bacteriology of the subject that has been so thoroughly worked out by modern workers. His operative technic is simple and follows the accepted methods. On the whole, the book reflects a judicial mind free of bias and fadisms and should be well received.

H. B. G.